RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1854.

It will be necessary, in pursuance of the arrangement I have made with Mr. Wilson, to close all the accounts of the have made with Mr. Wison, to close all the accounts of the Standard establishment, and commence anew the 1st of November. Subscribers to both the Weekly and Semi-Weekly will have an opportunity of paying up to that date, and of paying in advance, \$2 or \$4, as the case may be. The amounts due are, in many instances, small; but in the aggregate they make up a large sum, and these constitute much of the profits of my labors for years past. I trust much of the pak in vain for prompt payments of these amounts. Subscribers will receive their accounts in their papers, and can remit the money by mail, at my risk. Receipts will be sent in the paper showing the amount paid and the time raid to.

UNFOUNDED CHARGES ANSWERED. A friend writes us from Chatham County, under date Sept. 6th, as follows:

"Since the excitement of the late elections has subsided, other subjects are agitating the public mind in this section. It is said the great question which is to divide the country in the future will be Protestantism and Roman Catholicism; and that the Democrats are coalescing with the Catholics. You, Mr. Editor, are represented as having Catholic influence in the Standard office; indeed, it is charged by some that you are one yourself. You are at liberty

to use this as you may see fit." Rumor, with her hundred, and we may add brazen tongues, hesitates at nothing. We are obliged to our friend, who of course does not believe these rumors, for the information he has given us. It furnishes occasion for the correction of several mistatements, which are being circulated by Whigs with the view of prejudicing and injuring the Standard. We heard, a day or two since, that it was rumor-

ed that we had Know Nothings in our employment as printers, and that we intended to discharge our Clerk, who is a Catholic, in order to gratify them; and then again we hear from Chatham, that this Clerk, with his "Catholic influence," is about to prove an overmatch for both Editor and printers! Now the truth is, we are neither a Know Nothing nor a Catholic; nor do we expect to be. We are a Democrat. We stand upon the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, which guarantee freedom of speech, and the right of all human beings of all races to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscienccs. We hold that the only really free country in the world is that in which there is no union between Church and State; we hold that this is, according to its organic law, neither a Protestant nor a Catholic country; and it is a free country because of this. We are not for foreigners, or for adopted citizens, or for Catholics against natives and Protestants; but for justice to all, and for the rights of all. We deprecate any thing like a contest or war in this country between races and religions; and we shall oppose every thing, from whatever quarter it may come, which may have a tendency to such a result.

It is true we have in our employment a Clerk who is an Irishman by birth, and a Catholic. We employed him because he suited us, and we shall retain him just as long as we may choose to do so. We did not stop to inquire whether he believed as we do in religious matters. He has been in the United States some fifteen years, and was engaged for several years in the marine service of the country, having been on duty in Florida during the Seminole war. He is a laborious, quiet, inoffensive citizen-intelligent in the discharge of his duties, and devoted to the Democratic party. His chief crime, in the estimation of certain small Whigs, is that he is a Demecrat; and his second, that he is a foreigner by birth and a Catholic. But Whigs, who use this charge against us, forget or conceal the fact, that recently, in the absence of the Editorof the Raleigh Register, that paper was conducted by a gentleman foreign born, and a Catholic! It is all right in the Register, but all wrong in the Standard. We might have taken advantage of this fact toexcite a prejudice against the Register establishment, but we scorned to do so; and we refer to it now only in self-defence, and not with a view of censuring that paper, or of reflecting on the person who supplied the Editor's place during his absence. The only noticeable point in the matter, aside from the contrast we have exhibited between the two papers in this respect, is that of the Register's consistencyconsistency shown by sympathizing with the Know Nothings in one breath, and in the next employing, as its temporary head, a person of foreign birth and

Our Correspondent says it is charged that the Democrats are coalescing with the Catholics. This charge is unfounded-it is a weak invention of the enemy. The Democrats are just where they were in the days of Jefferson and Jackson. They are for protecting all Churches in the enjoyment of their rights under the Constitution, but are the allies of none. They are opposed now, as then, to a union of Church and State. They would protect all and proscribe none; but they would oppose any effort, on the part of one or all, to obtain political power and control. Is not this the true ground? Who says nay? The Democrats are the first to expose and denounce dangerous coalitions, whenever or however formed; they will be the last to form coalitions with sects, or Churches, or secret organizations. They are satisfied with their principles, as known and read of all men; and their chief efforts are directed to the preervation and perpetuation of those principles in their excellence and purity. Appeals to sectarian feelings -coalitions with isms-attempts to array, for political profit, one class of the people against anotherhese are things from which all good Democrats turn away. Whigs may act thus without exciting much surprise in the public mind; for the course of the Whig or Federal party has been, since the days of the elder Adams, but !ittle better than a tissue of isms, and of efforts to wield the prejudices and passions of the many for the promotion and benefit of

Remember the words of Jefferson, uttered in his first Inaugural Address: "Equal and exact justice all men, of whatsoever state or persuasion, religious

We learn that the North Carolina Railroad

en miles of this place; and it is expected it will be finished and the cars running between this place and that by the middle of November. To Wilmington in four hours!

The Road has been laid for about twelve miles west of this place. We learn that the line from Charlotte to Concord has been laid, and that the Road is expected to be soon finished to Salisbury. We presume that by the meeting of the Legislature, about one half of the Road will have been comple-

INDIANA. The fusion in Indiana between the whigs and abolitionists is almost complete. The democrats have nothing to oppose to this combination but a straight-out democratic ticket; and we are glad to see that the prospect is good for a great success at the coming election.

The shipments of specie from this country Europe, for the past week, amounted to one milon and a half dollars.

NORTHERN FANATICISM.

We copy below from the Raleigh Star and the Fayetteville Observer an article containing facts and sentiments, which, if we had uttered one year since, would have brought down opon us the charge of being a disunionist and traitor. The article is as follows:

"One of the editors of the Fayetteville Observer is on a Northern tour, and has been carrying on a regular correspondence with his paper. He has had a pretty good opportunity to gather the sentiments of the people of the North upon the sectional issues that are now agitating the northern mind. We are loth to believe that fanatism will go to the extremes pointed out, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the whole North is in a state of excitement unparalleled in the history of the country. The South is cool and prepared for any emergency that may arise. It will not act rashly and unadvisedly, but it will do promptly and fearlessly what a due regard for its rights and interests may require. We are opposed to all rash and extreme measures, but in common with the order loving and Union loving men of the South, we are resolved to do what we can to maintain the honor and the rights of our

We did hope that the time would come when agitation would cease, but from indications too plain to be misunderstood, we are compelled to believe that the day is not yet come when we shall see harmony and quiet restored. We take the following

from the editorial correspondence of the Observer: There are plain indications that at every succeeding session of Congress the country will be agitated from the centre to its extremities with the attempt to undo the legislation of the last session. It will not succeed at the next session. It may not succeed during the next Congress, for the Senate may prove a bulwark to the Union. But the hurra raised all through the North over the emigrants to Kansas, and Nebraska, has a meaning. The processions and bands of music which escort these emigrants through the Northern cities are intended to get up an excitement by which those Territories may be rapidly populated from the free States, that they may speedicome into the Union as free States; and then will there be power in the Senate, as there is already in the other House of Congress, to crush the South on all sectional legislation. In the mean time no bill can ever pass to admit another Slave State into the Union, even if we had the materials out of which to from one.

The Nebraska act is an abstraction. It can have no practical effect in favor of slavery. And yet the North is willing to risk disunion for its repeal. So be it. The South is prepared for the issue. Even those who thought its conception unwise, and the result of ambition and demagogism, can listen to no idea of peace enforced by such sentimnts as now pervade the Northern mind developed in the above nsolent article, and rather likely to increase in bitterness if possible, than to be modified by time.

These Editors, it seems, are just opening their eyes to the wickedness of the implacable spirit of fanaticism. They are just beginning to perceive the evils of which they have been so often warned by the Democratic press, and which, if they and the South had met in time, and in the proper way, might have been averted and the Union perpetuated for ages to come. The Star says, "the South is cool and prepared for any emergency that may arise." We fear not. The South is divided, and a slavish subserviency by Southern Whigs to Northern Whigs, was the cause of this division. Even now we find Southern Whig presses endeavoring to prove that the Whig party of the free States is as sound on the slavery question as the Democratic party in the same region; and that mendacious and unscrupulous concern, the Fayetteville Observer, in the extract above given, goes out of its way to calumniate Judge Douglas, one of the boldest and ablest advocates of the rights of the South to be found anywhere. North Carolina is divided, so far as the Whigs are concerned; for Messrs. Badger and Kerr voted for and Messrs. Rogers and Puryear against the Nebraska bill. Whiggery, we repeat, is the cause of the divided front exhibited by the South, or portions of the South on this vital quescion-Whiggery, the prolific source of all the ills which the people of this State have been doomed to endure.

These professions of the Star and Observer sound very well, but we must doubt them until they shall have been fully tested. We cannot forget that it has heretofore been the business and the pride of such papers to hunt down every man in their own party who dared to speak out for Southern rights; and to brand as traitors and disunionists all Democrats who appeared to entertain more sympathy for South Carolina than for Massachusetts. Neither can we forget that these professions come from Editors who, in supporting Gen. Dockery, endorsed his threat of fire and sword, in a certain contingency, against a sister Southern State.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at New York on Friday, bringing 400 passengers and one million of dollars in gold.

The intelligence from California is not very important. The feud between the Democrats continues, and it was thought the Whigs and Know Nothings would carry the State. The latter had organized in all the chief towns.

Mining operations were highly prosperous. In the City of San Francisco wages were as follows per day: House carpenters, \$5 a \$9; joiners, \$6 a \$8; stone masons, \$7; bricklayers, \$8; plasterers, \$7; blacksmiths, \$6; turners, \$3 a \$5; brass founders, \$5; wheelwrights, \$5; carriage makers, \$6; and printers \$50 per week, but for one man employed there are two or three looking for work; and a good fast workman will obtain a situation at \$10 per day, when a poor hand would not get a place at \$2.

The news from China is that the rebels had taken

It is also stated that a treaty for annexing the Sandwich Islands to the United States was on its way to Washington.

The New York Courier gives the following strong reasons why the public lands should be alienated or given away in homesteads by Congress:

"First. The revenue from these lands is already pledged for the interest in the national debt, which pledge, while leaving us at full liberty to make any customary national use of the property, is a guarantee that we will not alienate it as a source of rev-

Secondly. The lands ought to be reserved, so far as compatible with the other needful purposes of obeying them. After further discussing this point, as been completed from Goldsborough to within the Government, as bounties for military service, Mr. Douglas continued his remarks. He said that in either in defence of its country or in its foreign

Thirdly. They are again becoming a fruitful source of revenue, since the satisfaction of the Mexican war bounty warrants, and that revenue is likely to be required for the support of Government.

Fourthly. Being the common property of all the States, if distributed at all, the division should be in equal representative proportions, so that the old States may pay off their debts and complete their public improvements.

GALE AT CHARLESTON. There was a terrific gale at Charleston on Thursday and Friday last, Immense damage was done to the shipping and wharves, and the battery was rendered a perfect waste. Portions of Meeting, King, Tradd, Calhoun, and other streets were flooded. The entire loss is estimated at \$300,000.

It will be seen, by advertisement in to-day's paper, that Mr. A. G. Kern, piano tuner and repairer, will offer his services in a few days to those here who may need them.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AT CHICAGO.

The people of Chicago have brought lasting disgrace upon their City by their recent conduct towards Judge Douglas. Brute force was brought to bear against reason-free speech was denied-the vile Abolitionists, who appear to control the City, feared to hear Douglas, or to permit the assemblage to hear him, because they felt that, if heard, he would fully vindicate himself and overwhelm his accusers with the tide of public indignation. This, of itself, was a high though not intended tribute to his great intellect.

We copy from the Chicago Times the following account of the scene:

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN CHICAGO. Great Gathering of the Citizens-Abolition Rioters Victorious-The Senator Refused a Hearing-Free Speech Repudiated in a Free City-Anar-

During the whole of yesterday, the expected meeting of last night was the universal topic of conversation. Crowds of visitors arrived by the several trains from the surrounding cities and towns, even from as far as Detroit and St. Louis, attracted by the announcement that Judge Douglas would ad

During the afternoon the Tribune, true to its fiendsh instinct, issued, as a last effort to create a disturbance, an icflammatory handbill, headed by the exciting words:

"ORGANIZATION OF THE IRISH BODY GWARD." Asserting that an Irish body guard had been organized to prevent Americans entering or participating in the meeting.

The effect produced by this and other nefarious means on the public mind will be seen hereafter. In consequence of the extreme heat of the weather, it was deemed advisable to hold the meeting on the outside of the hall instead of the interior, as had been announced.

At early candle-light a throng of eight thousand persons had assembled at the south part of North Market Hall.

At the time announced, the Mayor of Chicago called the assembly to order, and Judge Douglas then addressed the meeting. We have been unable to prepare in time for this morning's paper a full report of the speech. What follows is but the merest skeleton of what was said:

Fellow citizens: I come before you to-night to explain to you the provisions of the act of Congress known as the Nebraska and Kansas act. (Groans and cheers.) If at any time to-night I make any statement which you will ask the authority for, I assnre you I will make a kind and respectful response. (Cheers.) All I want is to present that measure in its true light. I know that considerable excitement exists in this city respecting the measure, but I do not know whether you have had any opportunity to read the bill. The whole press of this city has denounced this measure, but never till this day has any paper in this city ever published that act. You have been told that the bill legislated slavery into territory now free, by act of Congress. I will read the 14th section of the bill to you, by which you will see that the act itself declares that its true intent and meaning is not to legislate slavery into any territory, or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof free to regulate that subject for themselves. (Cheers and noise.) It is perfectly consistent for those who have denounced and slandered me to seek to prevent me from being heard in my own ochalf. (Tremendous cheering.) I say that I have been charged with legislating slavery into free territory. I say that the bill leaves the American people in the territory free to decide that question for them-

A Voice. We knew that before. Judge D .- If you knew that before then you knew that the charge against me was false. (Great cheering.) The bill is framed on the great principle of the right of the people to regulate their own government. (Great noise was here made in the crowd, interrupting him for some time.) When order was restored Judge D. resumed by saying that the attempt to prevent him from speaking indicated a desire that the truth should not be discussed. A good cause needed no violence to defend it. He said he knew his rights, and would not permit them to be violated. He knew that threats of personal violence had been made if he attempted to speak, or to offer any explanation. After further confusion and remarks respecting it by the speaker, he read the 14th section of the act, that slavery was not legislated into or excluded from the territories, He asked was the correctness of that principle denied.

A Voice-We deny it. Judge D.—Then you deny the right of the people o self-government. That is the principle of the Nebraska bill. The great objection you have is the repeal of the Missouri compromise. (Cries of yes, ves.) Well: what was the Missouri compromise? t was the prohibition of slavery north of a line, and the recognition of slavery south of that line. Was there, he asked, a man in this crowd in favor of recognizing slavery south of any line? (Tremendous cheering.) He would show that the abolitionists and free soilers, in 1848, were pledged to the repeal of the Missouri compromise; the candidate who was on the Buffalo platform was pledged for the total prohibition of slavery in all the territories of the United States, north and south of the line of 36 30; therefore the whole abolition and free soil party who voted for Van Buren in 1848, voted for the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Having disposed of the free soilers and abolitionists, he desired to give them company. The whig party in all the free States in 1848 were pledged to the Wilmot proviso, and the exclusion of slavery in all the Territories. Consequently they, too, were in favor of the repeal of the Missouri compromise. The whig party and the free soilers and abolitionists all having been in favor of its repeal in 1848, the democratic party nominated Lewis Cass, who had previously proclaimed that that compromise was unconstitutional, and he received the votes of the democratic party. Who, then, in 1848, was in favor of the Missouri compromise? Not one of the crowd around him. (A voice-Stephen A. Dougalas.) Well then, said he, I was the only man in Illinois in favor of the Missouri compromise. He said that in 1848 he had offered the Missouri compromise as a settlement of the slavery question, and it was resisted in the

House of Representatives by Northern votes. A Voice-Why did you repeal it. Judge D .- The reason for its repeal, he said, was because it had been repudiated by the North, and a new settlement was necessary. He said that in lieu of the Missouri compromise, was adopted a principle of allowing the people to regulate their own institutions. In 1850 the people of Chicago, by a unanimous vote of the City, Councils, | endorsed the principles of the compromise measures of 1850. The Illinois Legislature endorsed the principles of these measures, and in the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Illinois resolutions were adopted instructing him to vote to apply the principle of these compromise measures to all future territorial government, on both sides of the line. That resolution (which he read) was voted by all the representatives, except four, Not a representative from Cook county voted against it. He did not understand the justice of the Whig party, who voted or dodged on these resolutions of instruction, to complain of his answer to the question why he introduced the Nebraska bill, he did so because it was right-because it was in accordance with the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, and because he had been instructed to do so by the Legislature of this State. He did so because he desired the people to exclude slavery, or not, both north and south of the line. -A voice asked how much territory was south of

the line? Judge D. responded-Territory as large as New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois com-

[During thus far of his remarks, he was frequently interrupted by the gang of abolition rowdies, incited thereto by the infamous appeals which for weeks have been made to them by their organ in this city. When ever he approached the subject of the Nebraska bill, an evidently well organized and drilled body of men, comprising about-one-twentieth of the meeting, collected and formed into a compact body, refused to allow him to be heard. They applied to him the most opprobrious and indecent terms, and the most denunciatory language. They kept up this disgraceful proceeding until after 10 o'clock, refusing most determinedly to allow the word he utter-

ed to be heard by the rest of the meeting. In vain did the Mayor of the city appeal to their sense of

order; they refused to let him be heard.] Judge Douglas, notwithstanding the uproar of these hirelings, proceeded at intervals. He told them that he was not unprepared for their conduct. He had a day or two since received a letter written by the secretary of an organization framed since his arrival in this city, for the purpose of preventing him from speaking. This organization required that he should leave the city or keep silent; and if he disregarded this notice, the organization was pledged at the sacrifice of life, to prevent his being heard. He presented himself, he said, and challenged the armed gang to execute upon him their murderous pledge. The letter having been but imperfectly heard, its reading was asked by some of the orderly citizens

present, but the mob refused to let it be read. At length, at half-past ten o'clock, yielding to the earnest appeals of his friends, Judge Douglas with drew from the stand.

HARPER AND PUTNAM.

We regret to see these Magazines made the vehicles of anti-slavery, or rather abolition sentiment Harper has not gone so far in this respect as Putnam; but the former, in a recent number, is particular in stating that, on the question of slavery it "warmly shares the common feeling of the North."

Putnam for September concludes a long article on the subject as follows:

"We repeat, that until the sentiment of Slavery is driven back to its original bounds, to the States to which it legitimately belongs, the people of the North are vassals. Yet their emancipation is practicable, if not easy. They have only to evince a determination to be free, and they are free. They are to discard all past alliances, to put aside all present fears, to dread no future coalitions, in the single hope of carrying to speedy victory, a banner, inscribed with these devices:

The repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. The restoration of the Missouri Compromise. No more Slave States. No more Slave Territories.

The Homestead for freemen on the public lands.' The above doctrines are disunion and abolition and the periodical which urges them cannot expect

the patronage or countenance of Southern men.

CAPON SPRINGS, Va. Sept. 5. The unexpected advent of the President, accompanied by his lady, the Secretary of War, and the Marshal of the District, forms an epoch in the history of this mountain region, and will long be remembered by its hardy population. Sun-burnt farmers are crowding in from a distance of fifty miles to greet the Chief Magistrate of the republic, whose gracious manners and unassuming deportment render him a welcome and most acceptable visiter. He realizes here that tranquil repose so refreshing to a care-worn statesman. The close of the season had subdued the crowd of seven hundred to a moderate capacity, and without intrusion on his privacy he

has been welcomed by all irrespective of party. The only prominent politicians here are the Hon. Mr. May, of your city; Col. Archer, of Virginia; Hon. J. G. Miller, M. C. from Missouri; Mr. Barringer, late Minister to Spain; and Mr. Gales, of Washington; the Hon. John Nelson having left a few

days since. Yesterday, Mr. Waddell, the former proprietor, gave a social entertainment to the President at his hospitable retreat on the banks of Capon river. The dinner was enlivened by brief addresses from Mr. Barringer, Mr. May, Mr. Burgwyn of North Carolina, Mr. Barney, and others, social rather than political; to which the President responded in most felicitous language, breathing ardent patriotism and unflinching devotion to the Union.

The retiring gentleness of Mrs. Pierce, whose subdued and uncomplaining grief marks every lineament of her pallid countenance, creates unusual sympathy, and all unite in delicate attentions, which seem greatly to be appreciated. Every effort will be made to detain them here beyond the alloted week of absence from the cares of State.

Cor. Balt. Sun.

THE TORTURE AT WORK. WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? On Monday morning the following advertisement of one of our county commissioners was inserted in all the daily papers

850 MEN WANTED, Mechanics and laborers, to work at the new court-house. Preference well be given to American Protestants. JESSE TIMANUS.

On the bulletin board, in the room of the superintendent of the new county buildings, the following order may now be seen:

COURT-HOUSE BUILDING OFFICE, Cincinnati, August 22, 1854. To the sub-superintendents of the new court-house: GENTLEMEN: You are hereby notified and directed to employ, when applied to for a situation in your several departments, none but Americans and Protestants, to the exclusion of any and all foreigeners and Catholics that may be engaged at work at said

JESSE TIMANUS. Sup. Hamilton County Court-house, Cincinnati Gazette.

We see it stated that the Commissioners met a day or so after this publication, and dismissed Mr. Timanus. Served him right.

MAN KILLED ON A RAILROAD. We learn from Mr. William B. Chalkley, one of the very efficient route agents between Richmond and Weldon, that a white man was killed on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-

road yesterday about noon. Mr. C. furnishes us with the following particulars: The engineer of the mail train from Wilmington, when a short distance north of Halifax, N, C., discovered a white man standing upon the track. The train was proceeding at a rapid rate, and knowing it impossible to check its speed, the engineer sound ed the whistle, but the unfortunate man remained perfectly motionless, and was struck with full force by the engine. It is supposed instant death was the result, but as the train did not stop, we have no clue to his identity, or what led to the rash act.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT SAVANNAH has created a terrible panic among the citizens. Not only are 96 of the principal business houses shut up, but one half of the boarding-houses are closed, together with the Pulaski House, the lagest hotel in the city, and their proprietors taken to flight. The Marshall House, another large hotel, is also, it is stated, about to close, Business throughout the city is almost entirely suspended, and the Georgian says that in proportion to the population, it has reason to fear that the number of sick is greater now than at any previous period, though the disease is less fatal.

Boston, Sept. 7, 1854. From eight o'clock last night until three this morning there has been incessant thunder and lightning, with copious rain. The weather continues very warm.

Machias, Maine, Sept. 6. A large and enthusiastic anti-Nebraska meeting was held last night. They nominated the Rev. James A. Milliken for congress from the sixth district, in opposition to Fuller, the democratic candidate for re-election.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 5. The freesoilers calling themselves Massachusetts Republicans assembled today and nominated S. C. Phillips as their candidate for Governor.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 7. The Hon. Ephraim 'I. Foster died at Nashville last night. He was formerly U. S. Senator from Tennessee. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 8. The Democratic State Convention assembled at Indianopolis to-day. It was addressed by the Hon. Messrs. Douglas, Pue, and Joe Lane. Their speeches were well received.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8. We had a violent gale this afternoon for a few minutes, which was succeed by a gentle rain for a brief period-wind south.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8. Mr. Douglas did not speak at Chicago on the 4th, as he had promised to do, but left on that day, to attend the Democratic mass meeting at Indianapolis, Ind.

MISCELLANY.

Anna Mary Howitt says she has but little sympathy with women "who are always wishing to be men," and who "assume masculine airs and the absence of tenderness and womanhood in a mistaken struggle after strength," and she holds that the idea in life as well as in art has ever been the blending of the beautiful and tender with the strong and in-

Cost of Importing Stock. The cost of importing stock from Great Britain to this country by steamer, including commission, insurance, keep on board, and freight, is said to be for a horse, \$305, for a cow \$260. By a sailing vessel, it would be from \$50 to \$75 less. At these rates the Ohio Importing Company cleared 15 per cent, on their sales,

Obstinacy and vehemency in opinion are the surest proofs of stupidity.

WISE FORECAST, Twenty-six of the prominent citizens of Winchester, Virginia, have made a call upon the people of Frederick county to join them in making provision for the scarcity and severity of the coming winter to save the poor classes from want. The reason of this early movement is said to be the sad failure of the wheat and oat crops in the country, and that to a far greater, if not to an universal extext it is now a fixed fact, that the same must be the case with the buckwheat, corn, potatoe, and in fine, every vegetable crop.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND. The late English papers all speak of fine weather and abundant harvests throughout the whole of that country. The corn and wheat especially are represented as unusually fine, and in many places the latter was being cut. Oats and hay, too, would yield largely, and the only complaint is at the potatoe rot, but this is far from general or very serious,

The crops in Ireland are also said to be good. Corn is selling in Galliatin, Tenn., ot \$2 00 to \$3

Old river men say that the Ohio river is at a lower

stage at Cincinnati than it has been since 1891. A WHEAT GROWING COUNTRY, "It is estimated that the Canadas will raise the present season a surplus of 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, which of course will look abroad for a market. By the new reciprocity treaty, provincial grain and flour come into our market free of duty, and upon an equal footing with the productions of our farmers.

Chicago Free Press. THE CROPS. We learn from various sources that the crops of this and adjoining counties are tolerably good. The drought in the latter part of June and first of July retarded the growth of crops somewhat, but the plentiful showers and warm weather since have had a wonderful effect in repairing the injuries

of that drought. Halifax Republican. The following is a good phase, descriptive of an energetic character: "Cromwell did not wait to strike until the iron was hot, but made it hot by

PUNCH'S DEFINITION OF HEALTH. An indispensable requisite for business as well as amusement, which young men spend a greater part of their money in damaging, and the old men the greater part of their wealth in repairing.

There is a man in Troy, so mean, that he wishes his landlord to reduce his board bill, because he had

EFFECTS OF GOOD FEEDING. There is a man in Delphia Mass., who is so fat that the soap boilers of the ace offered him a liberal salary to come and pera pire in the vats during hot weather. The superiority of some men is merely local. They

are great, because their associations are little. Commend a fool for his wit, or a knave for his

honesty, and they will receive you into their bosom. Men of the noblest dispositions think themselves happiest when others share their happiness with

Dunaan. DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD. For six years past, Messrs. Belcher and Brother, of St. Louis, have been boring an artesian well on their premises. It is now twenty-two hundred feet in depth, being deeper by one hundred feet than one in France. At the distance of seven hundred feet, a vein of salt water was struck, and at 1,500 feet an immense vein of

sulphur water, in all respects like that of the Blue Lick Springs, burst forth. Ex-Mayor Harper, of the firm of Harper & Brother, has been tendered the nomination of Mayor of New York, by the Temperance men and Know-Noth-

ings. He has not yet replied. Sickness. The summer just past has been unusually sickly in various parts of our county. Dysentery of a typhoid type has prevailed considerably in this and some of the adjoining counties and has proved very fatal. In Warren, Nash and other counties we have heard of many deaths. It seemed to baffle the skill of the best physicians in many cases, and when left to run its course without treatment almost invarially proved fatal. Hal, Rep.

A letter from Saco, in Maine, states that all the wells in that town have been dry for some time, and the inhabitants have to purchase water brought from the river. At Portland, people were in similar condition, and in that neighborhood the hoofs of horses had become so hard and brittle that they would crack. Concord river which was unusually high in the spring is now lower than at any time since 1826, and a trifle lower than it was then.

SNAKE BITTEN. Mr. Solomon Buffington, of Jackson co., was recently bitten by a rattle snake; but upon drinking a quart or two of whiskey, was relieved from the fatal tendencies of the poison, So

states the Parkersburg Gazette, There are some that live without any design at all, and only pass in the world like straws on a riv-

speak without contradiction; namely, the bench,

er; they do not go, but are carried. Dean Swift held this doctrince, that there were three places where a man should be allowed to

the pulpit, and the gallows. A DESERVED MONUMENT. The deaf mutes of the United States, by their individual subscriptions, have collected a handsome sum to crect a monument to Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the pioneer of deaf mute eduation in America. The monument will be set up with appropriate ceremonies, on the grounds of the American Asylum for the deaf and bumb, at Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, September, 6th.

How lonesome is the fireside where there is no newspaper! Ask the man who has had a family paper to read with the latest news, the good stories, the useful lessons, and the witty savings of the newspaper—ask him its value. Let him be deprived of it for a few weeks, and then ask him to put an estim-

Kossurn, in a recent speech in England, denounces the Austrian alliance as an attempt on the part of England and France to do the work of despotism. He regards England's pretences of saving the integrity of Turkey as hypocritical, an opinion very widely entertained in other quarters.

CUBA. A Spaniard of distinction just in Paris says that three or four millions of dollars, spent just now in bribery and corruption at Madrid, would smooth the way for the purchase of Cuba by the United States. The preparations of the new Cap-tain General, Jose Concha, look rather like keeping the Island than parting with it.

A FORTUNE. The diamond for the finding of which a Brazilian slave received his freedom a few months since, has been deposited in a London banking house. It weighs 254 carats, and its estimated value is £280,000-or, in round numbers, \$2,400,

THE GEN OF THE PRARIE. Chicago is fast peopling the Illinois Penitentiary. Nineteen prisoners. convicted at the present term of the court, are awaiting transportation to Alton, and the jail is crowded with persons charged with offences against the law.

SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW IN ENGLAND. The new English beer act has gone into operation, and forbids the sale of beer, wine, spirits, &c., whether to be consumed on or off the premises, between two and half past six in the afternoon, on Sundays.

The Indianopolis Sentinal says :- It is asserted on good authority that the Ned Buntline Know-Nothings of Indiana are in favor of amending the Constitution of Indiana, so as to prohibit foreigners from voting, and extending the right of suffrage to negroes. If this is not true, we call for an official denial.

THE NEBRASKA BILL. This wonderful Nebraska bill has wrought

A miracle that ne'er was seen or thought,
Three thousand priests of pure New England breed,
Who never in one point of faith agreed,
And never will again—that I'll be aworn—
Till the last leaf from Time's old book is torn, Have tuned their throats to one harmonious strain,
And draw together both by bit and rein.
Religion ne'er could bring them in one tether,
And knit them, not by Christian love of others,
But Christian hatred of their Southern brothers.

MARRIED.

In York District, S. C., on the 31st of August, by A. Harding, Esq., Mr. Thomas Carter to Miss Ellen M. Hadley, of Massachusetts.

DIED.

In Rockingham county, on the 8th inst., of congestive fever, Francis Reid, wife of Samuel F. Adams and daughter of the late Reuben Reid. Called by the messenger of death n the meridian of life, her loss has caused an irreparable void in the circle of her family and relatives. Prepared by a virtuous and Christian life, she met the solemn hour of death with nothing to disturb her last moments save the idea of parting from a family to which she was so deeply endeared. Peace to her memory! [Cox. endeared. Peace to her memory!

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET. REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD, Br WM. C. UPCHURCH.

Вертемвев 11, 1854. FLOUR-From \$7 75 to \$8. BACON-11 cts. per fb hog round. LARD-121/2 cts. per lb., scarce. BUTTER—20 ets. per lb., very scarce. EGGS—12½ to 15 ets. per dozen. CH1CKENS—20 ets. each, scarce. CORN—84 25 to \$4 50 per barrel.

MEAL—\$5 per barrel, scarce.

FODDER—\$1 25 per 100 lbs.

STOCK PEAS—Red, 80 cts. per bushel. White, 90 cts. per "
SWEET POTATOES—80 to \$1 per bushel.

FRESH PORK-S F ets. fb., retail. BEEF-4 ets. on foot.

NORFOLK MARKET. REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"

BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,

Wholesale Grovers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

Nonrolk, Sept. 9, 1854.

FLOUR -The market is still poorly supplied. We quote
S. F. at \$91/4 @ \$31/2; extra \$93/4 @ \$10. The outside figures being hard to realize.

CORN-Rather dull with sales of mixed and white at 75 @ 80 cents.
NAVAL STORES—Sales of Spirits Turpentine last week NAVAL STORES—Sales of Spirits Turpentine last week in quantity at 52 cts. Prices show a disposition to recede again, however, and we quote 50c. for retail lots to-day.—Rosin dull. Tar in light request with sales at \$3\forall. Crude Turpentine held at \$5 \(\emptyre{\pi} \) \$2\forall.

STAVES—W. O. Pipes \$55 \(\emptyre{\pi} \) \$66; hhd. \$44 \(\emptyre{\pi} \) \$46; bbl. \$29 \(\emptyre{\pi} \) \$81; R. O. hhd. \$36 \(\emptyre{\pi} \) \$87; heading \$65.

BACON—N. C. and Va. hog round 9\forall c; extra hams 12 \(\emptyre{\pi} \) \$3e.; Western sides 7\forall c \(\emptyre{\pi} \) \$8c.; shoulders 7c,

LARD—10\forall 4 \(\emptyre{\pi} \) 11\forall c.

LARD-101/4 @ 111/4. SALT-L. B. factory filled \$2; under size \$1% @ \$11/4; G. A. \$1 50; T. I. 60 @ 65c, LIME—Thomaston, from store, \$1 20 @ \$1 25, scarce; Agricultural 50c. per sack. GUANO-The Government Agents have again reduced

the price of Peruvian to the former standard, and we quote For 1 @ 5 tons. [2,000 fbs.] " 6 @ 10 " 47 4 " " 11 @ 25 " " 26 @ 50 " Over 50 tons,

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Less than 2,000 lbs. 21/c per lb.

Not much activity in the market during the past week. Superfine FLOUR sold at \$8 25 per bbl. Very little CQT-TON coming in Two small droves of BEEF ontile arrived during the past week, and brought 4 and 5 on the hoof.
On Thursday CHICKENS brought 25 to 30 cts. a piece.

EGGS 20 cts. per dozen. SWEET POTATOES \$1 per

Cheap Place ... No. 29, Fayetteville St.

FALL purchases, which is more extensive than we have heretofore had, and to which we invite the whole human race. Some may choose to call attention by means of Northern printed Circulars sent to a favored few-we invite ALL-the rich, the poor, the bond and the free. CONB ONE COME ALL-examine our stock, if they don't suit, don't

We take this occasion to return our acknowledgments to the community by which we have been so liberally sus-EVANS & COOKE, tained. Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1854.

Star, Post and Age copy. FALL .-- 1854. STORE, No. 8, Fayetteville St., are now prepared H. & R. S. TUCKER, AT THEIR NEW

FRENCH GERMAN. ENGLISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS. comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments ever offered in this city SILKS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS

EMBROIDERIES. LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock. Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have

now in Store all the modern styles, namely, the Eye Oyener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep, &c., &c. Also & full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER Raleigh, Sept. 10, 2854.

NESS at Monterey, Johnston county, we will sell the whole of our possessions, to-wit: Between eight and nine hundred acres of land, three hundred of which have never been boxed, two good Dwelling Houses, two Store Houses, Still and fixtures, three good wells of water, all other shel-ters necessary for Distillery purposes, and one of the helthiest places in the country.

Any person wishing to engage in the Distillery business would do well to make early application. The situation is 18 miles from Raleigh, 30 from Favetteville, 10 or 12 to the

January, 1855, or earlier if desired. LEACH & BANKS. September 9, 1854.

Star, Register and Mctappolitan will please copy and send account to this Office.

nearest point on Cape Fear. Pessession will be given 1st

Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

G. KERN, FROM THE CELEBRATED PIANO A Manufactory of Knabe, Gachle & Co., Baltimore, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will be in town a few days, to attend to any tuning or repairing of Pianos that may be entrusted to him. Being provided with a very complete set of tools and the best maerials, he is confident of giving satisfaction in every case. It is his purpose to visit regularly every year such towns and villages as offer encouragement sufficiently liberal to justify the expense; and thus to supply a want long felt in many parts where the services of reliable tuners can seldom'be procured. All orders left at Lawrence's Hotel will receive prompt attention. Sept. 11, 1854.

RARE CHANCE FOR SPECULATION.

A The Subscriber offers for sale a tract of land lying 12 miles southwest of Raleigh near the Atkin Road, on which there is, in successfuloperation a splendid steam circular saw mill, cutting from two thousand five hundred, to four thousand feet of lumber per day.

The said tract of land contains 800 acres and is most ad-

mirably adapted to the Turpentine business, being nearly all pine woods, and besides, there is yet a sufficient quantity of timber to keep the Mill in operation for a considera-

ble length of time.

Wishing to dispose of this property, I will make the terms accommodating to any one wishing to buy.

For further particulars, apply to me, or to Editors of the "Matropolitics"

H. B. WHITAKER. Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1854.

Will and Testament of Adam G. Banks, dec'd., I here-by notify all persons indebted to said Estate to come for-ward and make payment, and those having claims against the Estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SUSAN BANKS, Exec. OTICE .- Having qualified as Executrix of the last

I hereby appoint Linn Banks and Thomas L. Banks my lawful agents to transact my business as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Adam G. Banks, dec'd.

SUSAN BANKS.

Sept. 12, 1854.

Sept. 12, 1854.

REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber on the 18th inst., his negro man JOE, a bright mulatto, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 nehes high, weighs about 175 pounds, stutters especially when excited, and has kinky hair and light blue eyes He will attempt to pass himself as a white map—be has done so once by cutting his hair and wearing a wig. He has a down cast countenance when spoken to. He is a Gin maker by trade and can do very good Cabinet work. He left with the determination of going to Raleigh, N. C. I will give one hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me in Greenville, Ga., or fif. y dollars if confined in some jail so that I can get him. He sometimes calls himself Joe Hill or Hilliard. I purchased him of Mr. McCarson of Burke County, N. C. He may have gone either to Burke, Buncombe or Henderson.

JOHN S. GRANT,

Greenville, Ga., Aug. 24, 1854.

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